

neither refuse nor concede entirely the demands of the United States that she cease her submarine warfare against vessels carrying noncombatants. The belief appears to be general that she will seek to effect a compromise.

The publication of the views of a high diplomatic authority, re-enforced by the statement of an official of the State Department, outlining the plan which, in their opinion, was the only basis on which the question could be settled diplomatically, caused widespread interest, and was favorably received.

In the opinion of these authorities, Germany will consent to discontinue submarine warfare against passenger vessels, if in return the United States will see to it that the passenger vessels do not carry arms or ammunition.

A strong intimation that such a suggestion would be well received by this government was contained in the guarded comment of a high official of the State Department who said it was "feasible."

This official admitted that the principal question would be the power of the United States to prevent passenger vessels carrying explosives, from leaving ports of this country. He said that the only certain way, in his opinion, would be to have Congress pass a law giving the government that authority. Other officials thought this would not be necessary. The opinion was advanced that President Wilson, by stretching existing authority a trifle, could direct customs officials to refuse clearance papers to all passenger vessels carrying munitions of war in any form. One official expressed the view that the simplest way would be to amend the existing law prohibiting the transportation of explosives on passenger trains, so that it would include passenger steamships. The reason for the restriction regarding the transportation of explosives on trains is that it endangers the lives of passengers, and in his opinion it would apply equally well to steamships.

#### ARBITRATION PLANNED

Considerable interest was also displayed in dispatches from Berlin that the newspaper Vossische Zeitung had printed a statement that "high government officials in Germany favor submitting the Lusitania matter and the difficulties attending it to a court of arbitration," and that Ambassador Bernstorff may be given immediate instructions to suggest this plan to the United States.

No comment on this suggestion could be obtained from officials of the State Department or the German embassy. It was pointed out unofficially, however, that such a plan would result in endless delay, and would not be likely to meet with the approval of this government. According to views expressed to-day in well-informed circles Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, is impressing the officials of his government that the people of the United States do not want war, and by acting wholeheartedly and generously in this matter the German government will do a good deal toward improving the sentiment of Americans regarding the German cause. The ambassador is said to have informed his government that the people of the United States are behind the President in his demand, believing he seeks the upholding of the international law.

The unexpected delay in the transmission of the note to Berlin means that a reply cannot be looked for until the end of next week. Considerable concern was displayed at the State Department to-day regarding the delay. It was suggested in some quarters that the delay was intentional, and due to the interest of some persons or agencies in widening the breach between this government and Germany by putting the United States in the position of slighting the German government.

The effect of the delay was to upset the plan of this government to withhold the note from publication until it had been received in Berlin. As it is, the note was published in this country and in England at least twenty-four hours before it was received by the German government. The State Department sent several urgent messages to Rome to ascertain the cause of the delay. It is probable Ambassador Page will make a thorough investigation. Until the result of Ambassador Page's inquiries are known, the State Department takes the view that the delay was due to congestion on the Italian telegraph lines.

#### NAVY OF PORTUGAL IN REVOLUTIONARY ATTACK ON LISBON

(Continued from First Page.)

of Baleia and went to Lisbon under the escort of the Republican guard, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency.

#### REVOLUTION CRUSHED, SAYS LISBON DISPATCH

LISBON, via wireless to Madrid, May 16.—A Fabre dispatch from Lisbon says that the revolution has been crushed.

Captain Martins Lima has assumed command of the Republican troops. There are rumors at Madrid, the dispatch adds, that the leave of Spanish naval officers has been suspended, and that the battleships Espana and Carlos Quinto have been ordered to Lisbon. It also stated that two regiments of infantry have been sent to Badajoz, Spain, on the frontier.

#### MANY PERSONS KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT OF LISBON

PARIS, May 16.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid says it is officially reported that the bombardment of Lisbon by the mutineer ships resulted in great damage, many persons being killed.

#### GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN WILL NOT INTERVENE

MADRID, May 16 (via London).—After a conference with King Alfonso to-day, the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs made known the determination of the government of Spain to refrain from intervention in any form in Portugal, and to confine itself to the protection, if necessary, of the lives and interests of Spanish subjects in that country.

#### REBEL COMMITTEE REPORTED IN CONTROL

LONDON, May 16.—A news agency dispatch from Madrid declares there has been received in London a report that the rebel committee in Portugal is now in control.

### WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

#### German.

BERLIN, May 15 (via London).—German headquarters to-day gave out the following:

"In the western theater: 'Near Steenstraete we repulsed attacks made by the enemy during the night.'

"On the St. Julien-Ypres road we again attacked and made progress. Three English officers and sixty men and one machine gun fell into our hands."

"The number of unaccounted prisoners taken by us (in this region) since April 22 has increased to 110 officers and 5,450 men, to which more than 500 wounded men must be added."

"Southwest of Lille heavy artillery fighting was not followed up by the enemy with infantry attacks. 'On the Lorette heights the majority of the attempts at attack made by the enemy were kept down. An attack from the north on the high slope which reached our trenches was beaten off. The enemy suffered heavy losses.'

#### Austrian.

VIENNA, May 15 (via London).—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-day:

"The Russian armies in Poland and Galicia continue to retreat along the whole front. From Nowoswisto, on the Pilica River, to south of the Dniester, in the district of Dolina, the allied armies are advancing."

"On the San River our troops have captured Rudnik and Lezysk. The Germans have occupied Jaroslau."

"In Middle Galicia the Austro-Hungarian Tenth Army Corps is standing before the gates of its native town—Przemysl. Further south, Dobromil, Stary Sambor, Boryslau are again in our hands. The allied armies under General von

Linsingen have reached the heights southwest of Dolina. 'On the Pruth line the Russians are still attacking.' In severe fights in the north of Kolomea infantry from Carinthia and Stry have repulsed all Russian attacks."

#### French.

PARIS, May 15.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following:

"There have been no changes in the situation since last evening in the sector to the north of Arras. Here the fighting continues under the conditions set forth in our last communication. We have progressed 500 yards in the direction of Souchez. In this sector there have been violent artillery exchanges."

The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"To the north of Ypres we have inflicted a check on the enemy. Our troops have taken several trenches in front of Helzels, and, at the same time, have occupied part of Steenstraete, to the west of the canal. We captured three machine guns and about fifty prisoners, one of whom was an officer."

"To the north of Arras fighting continues, resulting in new progress for us."

"To the southeast of Notre Dame de Lorette our attack has extended beyond the refinery of Souchez, and we have drawn nearer to it in the west. We have, in addition, repulsed a counterattack on the slopes to the south of Lorette."

"At Neuville-St. Vaast we were continuing the conquest of the northern part of the village, and have captured several groups. To the north of Poni-a-Mousson, in the plain adjacent to the forest of Le Pretre, we have made about fifty prisoners, one of them an officer. The rest of the front there is nothing to report."

#### PROF. JOHN A. HAND DYING

Chicago's Veteran Music Master Now Eighty-Five Years Old.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Professor John A. (Johnny) Hand, Chicago's veteran music master, was reported to be dying in a hospital here to-day from an incurable malady. He is eighty-five years old.

"Johnny" was taken to the hospital three weeks ago after a career begun here sixty-five years ago as a bandmaster and orchestra leader. It long has been his boast that he has led in the serenades of every President of the United States from Buchanan to Taft. He played at the wedding of General Philip H. Sheridan, General Frederick D. Grant and scores of other notable functions. Professor Hand was born in the Rhine section of Prussia.

#### SALANDRA FINALLY CONSENTS TO STAY

(Continued from First Page.)

struction to that effect. The Giordinal says this order will be issued to-morrow (Sunday).

#### CROWD BURNS EFFIGY OF GERMAN EMPEROR

ROME, May 15 (via Paris).—Demonstrators representing the German Emperor to-day in favor of war. The police, and rather than surrender the effigy, burned it amid frantic excitement.

#### DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF WAR BY STUDENTS

NAPLES (via Paris), May 15.—Two thousand students made a demonstration to-day in favor of war. The police tried to disperse them, and several on both sides were wounded.

#### MUST GIVE UP BOAT LINES

L. C. C. Decides Against Application of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The application of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Lehigh Valley and other railroads to retain ownership or continue operation of boat lines on the Great Lakes despite the prohibition in the Panama Canal act was denied to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

All the railroads applying must give up their boat lines by December 1, 1915. This is the first case involving extensive steamship properties under the new law, which has been decided against railroads. The commission held that none of the Lake lines maintained by the petitioning railroads "is being operated in the interest of the public or is of advantage to the convenience or commerce of the people," within the meaning of the Panama Canal act, and that permission to allow their operation by railroads "will prevent, exclude and reduce competition on the Great Lakes."

#### NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Rev. F. K. Gavis President of Charities and Corrections Conference.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 15.—The National Conference of Charities and Corrections elected these officers to-day: President, Rev. Francis K. Gavis, chancellor of the Catholic diocese of Indianapolis, Ind.; first vice-president, James F. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio; second vice-president, James T. Gilmore, Toronto, Canada; third vice-president, Miss Minnie F. Low, Chicago; general secretary and treasurer, W. T. Cross, Chicago (re-elected).

#### THE UNDERSIGNED announces that it has sold, as of May 1, 1915, to Chas. T. Norman the entire interest of the estate of Thos. H. Starke, dec'd., in the business of

O. H. BERRY & CO.,

lately conducted by the said Chas. T. Norman and Thos H. Starke in the city of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Norman takes over the good-will and all the assets of said late firm and assumes its obligations; and will, we are informed, continue to conduct the business in association with the widow of his late partner.

We bespeak for the business the same liberal patronage it has heretofore enjoyed.

Richmond Trust & Savings Company, Inc.,

Adm'r. c. t. a. of Thos. H. Starke, dec'd.

#### A CARD

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE THOS. H. STARKE AND TO THE PUBLIC.

Referring to the above notice we beg to announce that the undersigned Laura C. Starke, widow of the late Thos. H. Starke, and Chas. T. Norman, late partner of Thos H. Starke, have formed a partnership, as of May 1, 1915, to continue the business of

O. H. BERRY & CO.

and that the same will be conducted as heretofore, under the control and management of Mr. Norman.

We solicit your continued patronage and loyalty to the firm, and assure you of the same good service and attention that has always characterized the house of O. H. Berry & Co.

Respectfully,

LAURA C. STARKE,

CHARLES T. NORMAN.

### Foreign Comment on Note to Germany

#### Greatest Event of War From All Humane and Moral Points of View.

LONDON, May 15.—The Westminster Gazette, which usually reflects official opinion, estimates President Wilson's note to Germany as "the greatest event of this war from all humane and moral points of view."

"Nothing can be as before," it continues, "when the most powerful of neutrals has definitely taken its stand for the great principle affirmed in the American note."

Pointing out that it was open to the American government to confine itself to the case of its own citizens, the Gazette remarks:

"They (the American government) have not taken this course. They have taken a stand firmly on what may rightly be called the common law of nations, which requires that the life of noncombatants, whether neutral or belligerent, shall be respected in sea warfare. This is not merely our case or America's case. It is the case of the whole world against murder and piracy."

#### POSSIBLE FOR SINNER TO REPENT WITH HONOR

LONDON, May 15.—"The American government knows," says the Manchester Guardian, discussing President Wilson's note, "that the suggested innocence of the German government is a polite fiction. Seldom have we read a diplomatic document conceived so consistently as an appeal from the worse to the better self of a nation, and so adroitly phrased as to make it possible for the sinner to repent without public humiliation."

#### ANSWER MUST BE CESSATION OR AVOIAL OF PRACY

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

LONDON, May 15.—J. L. Garvin, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing on the American note, says: "There is a deadly suavity pervading President Wilson's note which will be more significant to the wise than if it had emptied a whole arsenal of declamation. Smoother steel never shone in the eye of an expectant duelist."

"The punctilious avoidance of imputations, the studious ascription of a humane and enlightened attitude to the German government, the resolute assumption that infamies practiced in its interests were the work of insubordinate interests who must disavow—all these drive the recipient with the surest forensic art into a position where he must either bow to the scepter of civilization or declare himself an unequivocal outlaw."

"The German answer can only be a cessation of piracy or an avowal of piracy. If the German government is not prepared to avail itself of the exculpations which the President offers at the expense of its agents and promise a cessation of murder, it stands before the world a murderer confessed."

### In Command of Submarine Which Broke All Records



Lieut. Thomas Withers

Lieutenant Withers, the commander of the E-1, and also in command of Submarine Division 5, made a record-breaking trip from Key West to New York, the longest ever made by any American submarine.

#### DANISH STEAMER SUNK

The Martha Torpedoed Off Aberdeen by German Submarine.

LONDON, May 15.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen this morning by a German submarine. Her crew of eighteen were saved.

The Martha was 232 feet long.

### A SPRING TONIC

Old Reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla is Pleasant and Effective. In the spring your blood is impure and weak, eruptions appear on your face and body, you lack vitality, strength and animation, your appetite is poor and you feel all tired out. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla from any druggist. It combines just the roots, barks, herbs and other substances that you need. It purifies and strengthens the blood—makes the rich red blood that you must have to feel well, look well, eat and sleep well. This is confirmed by thousands of letters from people in all parts of the country. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine, but is not simply a spring medicine—it is an all-the-year-round blood purifier and tonic. Remember, has stood the test of forty years, is sure to get Hood's, and get it to-day.



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